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Diatrype Comptoniæ, E. & E.—On dead, partially decorticated stems of *Comptonia asplenifolia*, Newfield, N. J., May, 1886. Stroma erumpent, subtuberculiform, small (1—3 millim.), subhemispheric or elongated, dull black outside, whitish within and consisting of the scarcely altered substance of the wood; perithecia often single in the smaller stromata, or in the larger and more elongated ones 2—12, with thick walls, ovate or subangular from mutual pressure, ¼—⅓ millim. in diam., contracted above into a short neck, with a short, cylindrical or subconic, slightly projecting, smooth ostiolum; asci clavate, 75—85 *u* long, including the slender, stipitate base, surrounded with abundant paraphyses and containing eight subfusoid, yellowish-brown, 3-septate, slightly curved, 12—15 x 4—5 *u* sporidia, which are crowded into the upper half. The general appearance is much like that of *D. quercina*, Fr., var. *lignicola*, C. & E. The ostiola are not sulcate and have a smooth, round opening. The stromata arise either directly from the wood or are seated on the lower stratum of the bark denuded by the flaking off of the superficial layer.

(To be continued.)

NOTES ON FLORIDA FUNGI.--No. 7.

BY W. W. CALKINS, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

THE POLYPORI.

The following species, collected in Florida during the past winter; were studied and named by Mr. Ellis, and are the subject of the first complete paper by me in a series intended to embrace all the results of my investigations in that prolific field. Florida, projecting southward for four hundred miles and washed by the shores of two oceans, her climate tempered also by the Gulf stream, naturally offers superior and unique advantages to the naturalist which cannot be enjoyed in any other section of our country. From its geographical and subtropical position and close proximity to the West Indies, we may reasonably expect to find in the southern part of Florida a cryptogamic flora similar to that of those islands. This has proven true of her phænerogamic botany, and, so far as explored, no less so in the lower forms. Therefore we regard mycologic study in this field as more than usually interesting. Thus far the efforts of two or three others and of myself have been confined to a narrow strip of country adjacent to Jacksonville, which locality is *extra-limital* as regards the species of subtropical Florida, a region that fairly begins somewhat further south. We have, however, already found what may be called *waifs* from the Indies, and may expect to find in the southern half of the peninsula an exact counterpart of the adjacent Bahamian mycologic flora.

1. POLYPORUS GILVUS, Fr.—Very abundant on old logs and on standing decayed *Quercus laurifolia*. *P. scruposus*, Fr., is the same thing.

2. POLYPORUS ARCULARIUS, Fr.—Extremely abundant on dead fallen limbs.

3. POLYPORUS PERGAMENUS, Fr.—Very common with the preceding species.

4. POLYPORUS AUSTRALIS, Fr.—From Tampa. A tropical species, and not occurring northward so far as explored.

5. POLYPORUS SANGUINEUS, Fr.—Very common on decayed logs.

6. POLYPORUS LICNOIDES, Mont.—Found rarely near Jacksonville, on decayed *Quercus*. Tropical also.

7. POLYPORUS NIPHODES, B. & Br.—A beautiful white species, found on dead limbs of *Carya* exclusively.

8. POLYPORUS CARNEUS, Nees.—Very beautiful. Rare in decayed places on *Juniperus Virginiana*, in deep swamps. Also rare on *Pinus australis*.

9. POLYPORUS VIRGINEUS, Schw.—On decayed stump. Rare.

10. POLYPORUS HALESIÆ, B. & C.—On fallen limbs in damp places. Not common. Resembles *P. Salleanus*, Berk. Very beautifully colored in rose and lilac shades.

11. POLYPORUS PLEBEIUS, Berk.— A large and elegant species, found on decaying *Quercus laurifolia* and on *Carya*. Not common. Of a beautiful purplish color when fresh.

12. POLYPORUS HIRSUTUS, Fr.—A common and variable species. On old logs and dead limbs.

13. POLYPORUS VELUTINUS, Fr.—By many considered a variety of the preceding species. On dead *Magnolia*. Distinctly pileate.

14. POLYPORUS VERSICOLOR, Fr.—Resupinate; beautiful. Common on dead limbs.

15. POLYPORUS ADUSTUS, Schw.—Common. Collected specimens four feet long. On dead Magnolia logs.

16. POLYPORUS CHARTACEUS, B. & R.—A beautiful species. Not common. On dead limbs.

17. POLYPORUS ARGILLACEUS, Cke.—Rare on dead bark.

18. POLYPORUS OBLIQUUS, Fr.—Abundant on small, decayed limbs. Resembles *P. ferruginosus*.

19. POLYPORUS ABIETINUS, Fr.—On fallen pine limbs Not common.

20. POLYPORUS CONTIGUUS, Fr.—Occasional on decayed logs.

21. POLYPORUS HYPOCOCCINUS, B.—The rarest species found. One good specimen only.

22. POLYPORUS XANTHOLOMA, Schw.—On dead limbs of *Quercus nigra*.

23. POLYPORUS ALABAMÆ, B. & C.—A rare and beautiful species; white. On a dead hickory limb.

24. POLYPORUS CINNABARINUS, Fr.—Only a few specimens found on a dead Magnolia log.

25. POLYPORUS HEMILEUCUS, B. & C.—Abundant on dead *Carya* and Magnolia. Very fine.

26. POLYPORUS AMOEMUS, B. & C.—Rather common on old logs.

27. POLYPORUS SALMONICOLOR, B. & C.—Not abundant. On fallen trees.

28. POLYPORUS PURPUREUS, Fr.—Very beautiful and very rare. Margins lilac color.

29. POLYPORUS MOLLUSCUS, Fr.—Pure white, with soft, velvety texture. Rare. On fallen limbs.

30. POLYPORUS NITIDUS, Fr.—Common on under side of fallen trees. Has been called *P. vulgaris*.

31. POLYPORUS VAPORARIUS, Fr.—Common. Name very appropriate, as the beautiful glistening color soon disappears.

32. POLYPORUS IGNIARIUS, Fr.—Occasional in decayed places on living *Quercus*.

33. POLYPORUS TABACINUS, Mont.—Abundant on old oak stump.

34. POLYPORUS LACTEUS, Fr.—On dead fallen limbs. Not common.

35. POLYPORUS ECTYPUS, B. & Rav.–Rare. Found on a small oak stump in a swamp. Very fine.

ELIAS MAGNUS FRIES.

BY WM. R. DUDLEY, CORNELL UNIVERSITY.

ELIAS MAGNUS FRIES was born at Femsjo, Sweden, Aug. 15th, 1794, and died at Upsala, Sweden, Feb. 8th, 1878. Although he had but comparatively little to do directly, with the fungi of America, no catalogue of our higher fungi can be published but does not show his name as author of a very large number of species which are found here as well as in Europe. He is regarded as the founder of the systematic literature, in a true sense, in that branch of botany. Therefore, as Linnæus and his writings must form a part of every nation's history of its botany, so Elias Fries, another great Swedish botanist,—and next to Linnæus the greatest,—must enter into the history of cryptogamic botany, especially of fungi, wherever and whenever that subject is historically considered.

Fries' career may be said to have been a century later than that of the great baron's; for, although he was born about thirteen years less than a century after the birth of Linnæus, his life was prolonged till Feb. 8th, 1878, or one month after the centennary of the death of his great prototype. There is a curious parallelism extending throughout the whole career of these two men. Both were sons of country clergy-